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PEACE WITH SPAIN.

ALL OUR DEMANDS CONCEDED.

NATURE OF OUR DEMANDS—WORK OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION TO BE UNINTERRUPTED.

A special dispatch from Washington received at a late hour last night, contains the important information that Spain has conceded all our demands arising out of the seizure of the Virginians. These demands were for the liberation of the passengers of the Virginians, who are still living; the release of the vessel; a salute to the American flag, and provision for the families of the captives who were executed. The time for saluting the flag has been fixed for next Christmas. To provide for the contingency of Spain's not being able to enforce the promised concessions, the work of naval construction is not to be interrupted.

NEGOTIATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

ALL THE DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES CONCEDED—POWER OF SPAIN TO ENFORCE HER CONCESSIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The dispatch deciding the grave question whether there shall be peace or war between the United States and Spain was received by Mr Fish to-night, and communicated to the President and Cabinet. It is of the most satisfactory character, and concedes all the demands made by the United States. These demands, as heretofore stated, were as follows:

First, the release of the officers and crew of the Virginians yet living; second, the return of the Virginians; third, the salute of the flag and provision for the families of the slain captives. The only reservation on the part of Spain is with reference to firing the salute. To enable future investigations to be made, the date for this salute has been fixed at the 25th of December. At the close of the Cabinet meeting, which was not so long as former ones on the same question, nothing had been received from the Spanish Government, which had asked for a delay until 12 o'clock to-day.

As to whether Mr Sickles had withdrawn from Madrid in obedience to his instructions was also not known. The consideration of the subject by the Cabinet was therefore not of an important character, simply because the information at that time received was not of a decisive character. The dispatch announcing the concession to our demands came later, and is said to be of a very broad, liberal, and satisfactory character.

The main question may therefore be regarded as having been settled; and all our Government has to do is to wait the enforcement of the concessions. As heretofore stated, we have no right as a Government to question the physical authority of Spain to carry out her agreement.

Whatever doubts may be entertained personally on the subject, there is a widespread feeling, which extends to the members of the Administration and all the foreign legations, that the Castellar Government is too weak for the purpose; that the authorities of Cuba will resist the demand, and that the enemies of the Republic at home will raise a revolution so strong as to overthrow Castellar and defeat the peaceful result of the negotiations in the Virginians case. Gen. Sickles seems to have encouraged this feeling. Whether he has correctly reported the condition of affairs or so colored his reports for unknown reasons cannot now be ascertained. There are only two ways in which this overthrow can be accomplished. One is by a violent revolution and the other by the Cortes. It is not believed, notwithstanding Gen. Sickles's cable dispatches, that there will be a revolution strong enough to change the character of the Government at least before the meeting of the Cortes, and since Spain shows every disposition to act justly, it is probable that it will not be the policy of the Administration to insist upon any unusual haste in carrying out the requirements of the agreement. A reasonable time will be given Spain; but if it is found that she is unable to carry out the agreement on account of unwilling officers in Cuba, or of a revolution at home, then the United States Government will take the matter into its own hands and compel a compliance with its demands, but not necessarily in an unfriendly tone towards Spain. In the meantime the activity in strengthening our navy will probably not abate, owing to the prevailing opinion that it may yet be needed in Cuban waters. As to the effect of the settlement on the future of Cuba, whether she will be free, whether she will be annexed to the United States, or whether she must remain in her present unhappy condition, is a subject which cannot be discussed until some weeks have elapsed, and public feeling developed throughout Europe and America.

THE QUESTION SAID TO HAVE ASSUMED A MORE FAVORABLE ASPECT.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Cabinet was in session two hours and a half to-day, giving earnest attention to the questions pending between the United States and Spain. It was remarked by a Cabinet officer after the adjournment that the business was in such a condition that a single telegram on either side might change the whole course of proceeding. To-night it can be confidently said that the question has assumed a more favorable aspect than it bore this morning, and that there are strong reasons for expecting results entirely satisfactory; and it can be added, on the same competent authority, that, although nothing has as yet been reduced to precise terms, the situation is very hopeful.

Much excitement exists which is heightened by the reticulation in official quarters to give information concerning it. The withholding of intelligence is based on the impropriety of imparting it at the present stage of the negotiations, which indicates their incompleteness.

Although it has been repeatedly denied that Gen. Sickles has left Madrid for Paris, and that the Virginians has been scuttled, the reports are persistently circulated to-day, and believed by many who seem to place no confidence in official utterances.

OPINIONS IN CUBA.

THE RIGHT AND ABILITY OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY TO MAKE REPARATION DENIED.

A letter from Havana says the people there would refuse to allow any order from Madrid to deliver up the Virginians, or make any other reparation for her seizure and the execution of the crew, to be carried out. Preparations for defense are actively pushed forward. Guns are being mounted at all suitable points. Advertisements appear in the paper papers for an unlimited number of laborers to work on the ships. The Volunteers have orders to drill two or three times a week.

The *Vox de Cuba* says, in regard to the report from Washington that Castellar has telegraphed the Captain-General to execute no more of the Virginians prisoners:

It cannot be true; since the sentences have been imposed by a tribunal of justice, in accordance with our laws, the Executive of the Spanish Republic has no sufficient power to issue such an absurd order.

It says the Captain-General of the Island, in order to extinguish the rebellion, has power to impose the

death penalty on any one taken in acts of treason and force against the Government, and asks:

How, then, would the Executive of the Spanish Republic dare to cover in contravention of the law, and to override justice, exposing his authority to contempt, merely to please certain foreign pirates?

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

OFFERS OF SHIPS AND MEN FOR A CAMPAIGN AGAINST CUBA—SHERIDAN'S OPINION—GEN. LOGAN READY FOR WAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Navy Department has tendered more than a hundred vessels of various kinds since the Cuban troubles began, but has not purchased any. Letters arrive every day from owners of ships, or from officers of companies offering vessels for sale or charter, giving the size, speed, capacity, &c. An agent of one of the principal lines of steamers to-day made an offer of this character to the Department, with a proposition to turn over several vessels owned by the Company, and to give possession at an early day. This led to a rumor that the Government had negotiated for the purchase of several first-class steamers, which somewhat increased the war excitement.

It is also worthy of note that almost every mail brings to the War Department offers from old officers and soldiers to raise a regiment or a brigade for service in Cuba. Offers of enlistment are rare. Gen. Sheridan, yesterday, in speaking of the ability of the United States to punish Spain, said there would be no trouble in whipping the Spanish if Robeson could only move us to Cuba.

Senator Logan is a very emphatic friend of Cuba, and is in favor of a war. He says the people of the West will not be satisfied with an ordinarily aggressive policy, it must be quick, strong and determined. He does not believe in delay and would not accord a single favor, but would force the same policy on Spain that she has accorded to us.

Col. Mosby called on the President to-day and offered his services, with a force of Virginia cavalry, to go to Cuba, in case war should be declared.

WARLIKE MEASURES.

RUMORED NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS—SECRETARY RICHARDSON SON IN THE CITY.

It is confidently stated that the Navy Department is in negotiation with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the purchase of all their vessels which are on this side of the continent, and that the bargain will be closed to-day. A TRIBUNE reporter visited the offices of the Pacific Mail Company yesterday afternoon to learn the correctness of this statement. The Board of Directors were in session, and Rufus Hatch, the Vice-President and managing director of the Company, said that there was no truth in the report and that no proposals for the purchase of their vessels had been considered by the Board.

Secretary Richardson was in town yesterday, and called on a number of capitalists. It was stated last evening that his visit was an informal one, and that in his discussions with the Wall-st. capitalists only matters of general interest to financiers were debated. Ex-Secretary Boutwell was also in town yesterday, and called on a number of down-town business men.

PREPARATIONS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 28.—Twenty mechanics arrived here this morning for duty in the ordnance machine shop to work on the 15-inch gun-carriages now being constructed. Two machinists will leave to-morrow morning for Key West and two for Charleston to put the guns and carriages at those points in working order.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN EARNEST.

AN EXCITING DAY AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD—THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDERS STORES FOR 10,000 MEN.

Yesterday morning Rear-Admiral Melancthon Smith, late Superintendent of the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, who was formerly the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, visited Vice-Admiral Rowan, and had a long and private conference with him. It is rumored in naval circles that Admiral Rowan is to be given a squadron in active service, and that Admiral Smith, who is on the retired list, is to resume his old position as Commandant.

This probable change is understood to meet with the hearty approval of Admiral Rowan, who is known to be an advocate of active measures in the Cuban matter. It is also understood that a number of naval officers of high rank, now retired, who have offered their services to the Department, will be assigned to commands on the various vessels now preparing for sea in the various yards. The rumor which was current at the yard yesterday that the Government, in view of probable hostility, had decided to purchase a large number of vessels to be used as transports, was the cause of great satisfaction to many officers now on waiting orders. Capt. Shufeldt visited the yard yesterday, and had a conference with Admiral Rowan. Capt. Ransom is busily engaged in supervising the remaining preparations of his vessel, the Colorado. Commodore Rogers is talked of as the commander of the Minnesota.

Midshipman Charles Terrel has been detached from the Supply and placed on waiting orders. He was sent home on the Supply, from the European squadron, on account of ill health. Boatswain Wm. Winchester reported yesterday for duty on the Colorado.

The order received by telegraph at the yard yesterday morning from the Bureau of Provisions in Washington, to have stores for 10,000 men got ready to be shipped at a moment's notice, caused intense excitement and fanned the war fever to a blaze. It was the principal topic of conversation among officers and men, and served to strengthen the idea that the preparations which have been so actively pushed forward mean nothing less than war. The magnitude of this order may be comprehended when it is shown that over 12,000,000 pounds of bread, \$3,000 pounds of butter, and other stores in equal proportion are inclosed in this requisition. The contracts for this immense quantity of stores have been awarded, and no time will be lost in filling them. The Brooklyn yard is the greatest depot for the distribution of stores, and its capacity will be taxed to its very utmost to fill this vast order. At present the Supply Department is filling a former requisition for stores for 2,500 men for three months, and Long Dock has been a scene of great activity, and lighters have been constantly engaged in landing provisions brought over from this city.

Orders were received at the yard yesterday to have a 15-inch gun and one of Eads' steam gun carriages got ready to be placed on Admiral Porter's torpedo boat Alarm. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon she was towed by a tug over to the Morgan Iron Works of this city, where her machinery will be put in. The date of her completion is not definitely known. The order to demolish the staterooms in the poop cabin of the Colorado and Minnesota and to place six 9-inch guns in the space thus gained was revoked yesterday, and the staterooms are to be replaced, much to the satisfaction of the carpenters and joiners. The plan of having a 11-inch stern-chaser on the poop decks of these last-named vessels has not been changed.

A large gang of painters were hard at work on the Colorado yesterday, and all her nine-inch guns have been put on board. A floating derrick lies alongside, and the extra spars are being placed on board. The projectiles are all on board, and the remainder of her stores will be taken on to-day, and she will not leave the dock till she sails for Cuban waters. Her cabin furniture is nearly all on board, and the officers' quarters begin to look decidedly comfortable.

Nearly 200 men are at work on the Minnesota. In the various departments. Her copper sheathing is nearly finished. The Swatara is to be hauled away from her moorings athwart the dry dock to-day, to enable the Spanish iron-clad to be taken out, if she is ready. At a late hour yesterday afternoon the repairs on the Arapiles were nearly finished. All the plates had been put on, and only a little wood work remained to be done. The feeling at the yard is that the Government will order her detention, and dispatches to say that it would be down-right folly to let her go to sea, and that in the present inefficient state of the navy it would be like grinding a knife to cut one's throat. Work on the monitors goes on incessantly. The brass tubes for the Dictator's guns are being made in New York. Baker

begins to be made in Philadelphia.

PARDON OF CONVICTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The Thanksgiving exercises in the Massachusetts State Prison were suspended by the pardon of four convicts, as follows:

Neil Rafferty, age 24, sentenced to three years for robbery; Aaron White, serving life sentence for the murder of his wife; John T. Warden, of Chamberlain, a cabin boy, sentenced for obtaining a convict; August Carriere, a cabin boy, sentenced for obtaining a convict; and Anthony Baker, sentenced for robbery.

The names of the convicts are as follows:

George R. Maxwell, of Utah, for the murder of his wife; George Q. Cannon, of Maine, for the murder of his wife; and John L. Fauncell, of New Jersey, for the murder of his wife.

The names of the convicts are as follows:

John L. Fauncell, of New Jersey, for the murder of his wife; George Q. Cannon, of Maine, for the murder of his wife; and John L. Fauncell, of New Jersey, for the murder of his wife.

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